There is not a single matter which has been left open till now. So, I want the Member to tell me if there is any instance where ruling has not been given.

SRI K. LAKKAPPA.—By memory I submit to the Hon'ble Speaker that there are several instances where rulings have not been given because it may be either in the interest of this House or in the interest of the Members that these rulings might have been withheld by the Hon'ble Speaker. Or for want of time, rulings might have been withheld. I will submit in detail if the Hon'ble Speaker directs me to do so.

MR. SPEAKER.—Does the Hon'ble Member still maintain that there are points of orders raised and not ruled upon ? If his memory is so bad, he must not venture to assert and disturb the even course of the work in the House. Without having a single instance, he says a large number of points of order. I will give him time till tomorrow. If he furnishes a list, I will try todeal with them. Otherwise, I will certainly call for an explanation from this Member. The point of order now raised is absolutely irrelevant and unfounded. If a calling attention notice is given and if it is admitted and if there is a delayed answer after admission, it cannot be a matter for raising a point of order. There cannot be a point of order regarding the procedure.

SRI K. LAKKAPPA.—The Hon'ble Minister has promised this House to give a reply today, but he has not done so.

MR. SPEAKER.—Is that a point of order ?

SRI K. LAKKAPPA.—Is there any sanctity attached to this House ?

MR. SPEAKER.—This particular member seems to have some notions of sanctity peculiar to his mind. He should not inflict it on others. What does he mean by sanctity ?

SRI K. LAKKAPPA.—The words of the Minister on the Floor of the House have got some respect. They have to be fulfilled.

MR. SPEAKER.—On the other hand, the Member is committing breach of orders in series, one after another. He has no business to raise points not covered by the Agenda before the House. He should not have done it. The Members must behave better.

CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE :

Re : The Agitation by the Free Water Supply Action Committee

SRI S. M. KRISHNA (Maddur).—Sir, I desire to call the attention of the Minister for Development, Panchayat Raj and Municipal Administration to the agitation by the Water Supply Action Committee.

SRI R. M. PATIL (Minister for Municipal Administration).—In reply to the Call Attention I beg to state a few words. It is absolutely essential to know the history of the water supply to the city of Bangalore. From that point of view I will give details under which circumstance the problem has arisen.

(SRI R. M. PATIL)

Prior to 1895, Bangalore depended for Drinking Water on a number of tanks such as Dharmambudhi, Sampangi, Ulsoor, etc., supplemented by Local Wells and Kalyanis or tepped ponds. This supply was not only inadequate but also not wholesome. The great statesman Dewan Sir K. Seshadri Iyer minuted as under in 1892 :—

> "Pretty sources in the neighbourhood of Bangalore were investigated and found to be more or less unsatisfactory. For an unfailing supply, we must go to some stream, partaking as far as possible, of a perennial character and build across it a Reservoir capable of containing a three years' supply. The nearest such stream is the Arkavathy".

In pursuance of the above direction, the first protected Water Supply Scheme, based on the nearest river source, *viz.*, Arkavathy was started in 1894, with Hessarghatta Reservoir across the said River Arkavathy as the source. The population of Bangalore then was 1,80,000 and Hessarghatta Reservoir was designed to cater to a prospective population of 2,50,000 at a *per capita* rate of 12½ gallons per head per day. The water was brought through an open air duct for a length of 5 miles and then pumped through a rising main of 10 miles length against a total head of 400 feet into treatment units located at Bangalore. This scheme proved so inadequate by 1925 that the State Government had to constitute an export committee under the Chairmanship of late *Bharath Ratna* Sir M. Visvesvaraya to examine the question and to suggest remedial measures to solve the water supply problem of Bangalore City. This Committee recommended further exploitation of Arkavathy River, by constructing a new storage reservoir at Thippagondanahally, about 25 miles lower down Hessarghatta. It was proposed to impound 2,364 M.C.ft. of water at Thippagondanahally during the first stage and 3,030 M.C.ft. later, in the final stage. The first stage works designed in 1928 envisaged a supply of 6 million gallons per day through a 24" Rising main, making available at a rate of 20 gallons per head per day for a population of 3,00,000. This first stage was put into service during March 1933 by which time the population of Bangalore had already reached 3,40,000 making it necessary to take up the 2nd stage works early.

Additions and improvements for the works were started from 1942 by way of laying a duplicate main of 27" diameter and addition of more filters and pumpsets. The supplies were gradually stepped up from the year 1942 to 1951 to about 10. 8 million gallons per day from Thippagondanahally and 1.4 million gallons per day from Hessarghatta. By 1956 the population of Bangalore was over 10 lakhs and the per capita supply was hardly 12 gollons. In 1953-54 Government sanctioned estimates for impounding of the full quantity of 3,038 M.C.ft. at Thippagondanahally with a view to step up the supply to 15 million gallons per day. These additional works were completed by 1958-59 and a supply of 15 million gallons per day was ensured to the City from the Thippagondana-

hally source in addition to about 3 million gallons per day from Hessarghatta. But the population of greater Bangalore is nearly 15 lakhs now and the *per capita* supply is hardly 12 gallons after allowing for Industrial consumption.

To augment supplies to this rapidly growing City, Hydrological studies of Arkavathy Valley and the actual performance and behaviour of Thippagondanahally Reservoir were made and the studies revealed that a draw of 25 million gallons per day to Bangalore from this source was available. Another main of 36" dia. with necessary accessories to ensure this total supply of 25 million gallons per day was proposed laying of 36' CI. Pipe Line with necessary addition of calrifloculators, Filaters, Pumpsets, etc estimated to cost Rs. 2.55 crores was sanctioned by Government in March 1960 and the works are under progress. These works are expected to be completed early in 1966 and will ensure drawal of 25 million gallons per day from Thippagondanahally to Bangalore. This supply, in addition to the supply of 5 million gallons per day from Hessarghatta will ultimately give a total supply of 30 million gallons per day to Bangalore by the end of 1966.

II. Growth of Population in Bangalore City

The population of Bangalore City has been growing rapidly as indicated in the statement below :—

Year	*Metropolitan area in lakhs*	*Percentage increase*	*City Corporation in lakhs*	*Percentage increase*
1901 ..	2.28	..	1.61	..
1911 ..	2.60	14.5	1.62	19.6
1921 ..	3.11	27.5	3.03	23.4
1931 ..	3.96	27.5	3.08	29.1
1941 ..	5.10	28.9	4.07	32.6
1951 ..	9.91	94.9	7.79	91.6
1961 ..	12.07	21.4	9.06	16.7

III. Long Range Water Supply Scheme now under Implementation.

2-30 P.M.

With a view to satisfactorily solve the problems of Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage on an enduringbasis, a comprehensive schem e was prepared early in 1963 and was sent up to the Government of India for approval. All the available sources for water were duly examined and is was found that Cauvery was the only source which could be depended

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upon for water supply to Bangalore considering all the factors such as dependability, quality and cost, both capital and recurring. It is therefore, proposed to draw water from Cauvery in adequate quantities, so as to make available 40 gallons per capita per day, excluding Industrial requirements.

Cauvery is a perennial river and its flow is sufficient to assure a supply, of 60 million gallons per day for most of the period in a year. When the summer flow in the river becomes insufficient to meet the requirements it is proposed to supplement the same from the storage at Kabini Reservoir which is under construction. The Water from Cauvery is to be tapped at Shivasamudram anicut, put up by the same illustrious Dewan Sir K. Seshadri Iyer in 1900. The said water is to be conveyed 6 miles through the existing Power Channel belonging to Mysore State Electricity Board up to Netkal Balancing Reservoir. Necessary Improvements to utilise the existing channel will be made under this scheme and the water is to be next conveyed by a 69 inches diameter prestressed concrete pipe of length 30,000 feet, by gravity from Netkal Balancing Reservoir to the Treatment Works located near Thorekadanahalli, on the banks of River Shimsha. At the treatment works, the raw water is chemically dosed, flocculated, clarified, filtered and finally disinfected. Here, a Laboratory is proposed to be established for detailed physical, chemical and bacteriological examination of water. The water after treatment is pumped up from the treatment works to Bangalore City.

The total lift from Treatment Works at Thorekadanahalli to South-end Circle in Bangalore is 1,350 feet over a engths of about 2,62,000 feet. This lift is to be negotiated in 4 stages of pumping. The stages of pumping have been so chosen to arrive at the most economical use of classes of pipes

Suitable capacity pumping units to pump 60 milliongallons per day with necessary standby have been provided at each of the pumping stations.

As per detailed plans and estimates prepared the total cost of the scheme to ensure a supply of 60 million gallons per day of water up to Storage Reservoir is Rs. 15.82 crores.

A total storage equivalent to 24 hours supply from Cauvery has been provided in the various Distribution Reservoirs. These Reservoirs will ensure proper distribution of water to the citizens at a minimum residual head of 30 feet. The total estimated cost of these Reservoirs, and improvements to the internal distribution system for the immediate stage is Rs. 3.68 crores.

A well designed Sewerage System to Bangalore is a necessity to ensure proper disposal of the increased quantity of sewage after implementation of the above Water Supply Scheme. Re-modelling of entire sewerage system of the City together with sewage treatment units is estimated to cost Rs. 6.5 crores.

Thus the total overall cost of providing additional water supply and sanitary facilities to Bangalore will be Rs. 26.00 crores. This has been duly approved by the Government of India.

This is the first stage of the Project. The Transmission Main is to be duplicated later on, in order to obtain additional supply of 60 million gallons per day, to meet the demands of the growing city.

Till 1st April 1956, the Bangalore Corporation was paying at the whole sale rate of 7.25 annas per 1,000 gallons in respect of Water Supply made available in bulk, at the Combined Jewel Filters, Malleswaram, for distribution to consumers in the City and the consumers were paying at One Rupee per 1,000 gallons. In view of additional investments made by Government on Water Works, the said whole sale rate of 7.25 annas per 1,000 gallons was raised to 10.50 annas per 1,000 gallons with effect from 1st April 1956. The Corporation however continued to pay at the old rate of 7.25 annas for some years and later on agreed to enhance the same to only 8 annas per 1,000 gallons approved by Government with effect from 1st. April, 1956 had thus remained unimplemented till the transfer to the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board on 1st December 1964. The arrears due from the Corporation on this account is Rs. 95 lakhs.

At the other end, the Citizens had also continued to enjoy the benefit of the old retail rate of Rupee one per 1,000 gallons, till the recent enhancement to an average of Rs. 1.5 per 1,000 gallons to ordinary domestic consumers.

When the Corporation was supplying water in the City of Bangalore out of the property tax at a rate between 13½ to 15 % of the annual rental value of the buildings, a part that is 4– to 6 per cent was treated a water tax on the buildings. In consideration of receipt of this amount the Corporation was supplying for domestic consumption water between 3,000 to 10,000 gallons per month depending upon the rate of water tax collected, without payment of separate water charges.

There was, therefore, no free supply of water to the houses in the City of Bangalore when water was being supplied by the Corporation but a part of the property tax was treated as water tax and water to a limited extent was supplied without separate payment in consideration of the payment of water tax.

The Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Act, 1964, does not empower the Board to levy any tax on buildings. It cannot, therefore levy a tax and make supply of water in consideration of the amount paid as tax. As already stated the Board has to find necessary finances for executing the water supply and sewerage schemes and for maintaining the works and the establishment connected with the distribution and supply of water to the Bangalore Metropolitan Area. It has to work on economic basis. Taking into consideration the financial requirements, the water rates have been fixed. In respect of domestic supply lower rates than for non-domestic supply have been fixed, by the Board.

(Sri R. M. Patil)

The question of supplying water without payment to a limited extentfor domestic purposes was examined by the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board. The Board is of the opinion that it would be possible to make such supply provided a lumpsum payment to cover the water charges is made to the Board. It was, therefore suggested to the then Mayor and certain other representatives of the Corporation to consider payment of a suitable amount out of the tax levied by the Corporation to the Board on the same basis as the Corporation was adjusting a portion of the property tax as water tax, so that the citizens of Bangalore can be given supply of water to a limited extent without separate payment for such water. But the Corporation has not accepted the suggestion to make a contribution to the Board which will enable the inhabitants of Bangalore getting supply of water without payment as before.

In this connection, it may be noticed that the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, contemplates the levy of not less than 17½ per cent of the annual rental value in the form of property tax in City Municipalities and not less than 12½ per cent in Town Municipalities to enable them to achieve this object. At present, the property tax levied in Gadag, Betgeri, Mangalore and Hubli is about 25 per cent of the annual rental value. In Bangalore the tax has since been reduced from between 13- to 15 per cent to between 10 to 13½ per cent of the annual rental value.

If the Corporation had continued the levy of property tax at the rate between 13¼ to 15 per cent which included a part adjusted as tax for water, and paid as contribution to the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board an amount equal to that part, it would have been possible for the Board to supply water to the inhabitants of the City for domestic consumption free of charge a proportionate quantity of water. But the Corporation thought it fit to reduce the property tax to a rate between 10 to 13½ percent which is lower than in any other City Municipality in the State and is also not inclined to make any contribution to the Board for giving any facility to the inhabitants. If property tax is levied at the rate of 17½ per cent of the annual rental value and the Corporation pays contribution to the Board of an amount equal to about 7½ per cent of the property tax, the Board will be able to supply to the citizens of Bangalore water free of charge for domestic consumption to the extent of 3,000 gallons per month and also supply water to the general public through about 2,000 street taps. Efforts have, therefore, to be made to persuade the Corporation to act in this direction.